

Almost seventy-five per cent of the men manning the British mercantile marine are foreigners.

Mark Twain counts that there are less than fifty original jokes in existence, all the others being simply modifications of those. There are only seven notes of music, but we get a great variety of harmony out of them.

Our trade with Japan is falling off. In 1891 \$5.25 per cent. of the goods exported by that country came from the United States; but in 1893 only \$1.49 per cent. In 1891 10.87 per cent. of all the goods bought by Japan came from this country; but in 1893 only 6.91 per cent.

A triumph of art over nature was illustrated recently when a well-known English artist made a painting of some old beech trees in a Kent pasture, which he sold for \$1400. The owner of the pasture sold his land and the trees together for \$500, and called it a good sale at that.

United States Consul Penfield, at Cairo, says that Egypt is aggressively comparing in a small way with us, not only in Europe, but at home, in supplying raw cotton, and the consumption of Egyptian cotton by New England spinners has grown from nothing, ten years ago, to more than 60,000 bales, and valued at \$3,000,000.

Within a few months Peking will be united by wire with St. Petersburg, and, in consequence, with the telegraph system of the entire civilized world. According to the latest issue of the *Turkman Gazette*, the telegraph line from Peking has been brought as far west as the city of Kashgar. The European end of the line is at Osh, and a small stretch of about 140 miles now alone breaks the direct telegraphic communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Secretary of the Interior has given up the experiments which the Government has been making for some years past to induce rain over arid tracts. The railroad companies operating in New Mexico and Arizona will, however, continue experiments along this line. Getting blood out of a turnip would not be a difficult operation if the phlebotomist contained blood, and so artificial methods might precipitate moisture in the form of rain if there were any in the atmosphere, but there are places where the air is so moistureless as a live fish in a line basket, and neither powder nor dynamite can shake out of it what it does not hold.

The exhibition epidemic is raging the world over. Not only have all the capitals of Europe some kind of an international show running this year, but very many of the smaller cities have an exhibition on their hands. The United Exhibitions at Milan were opened on May 6. They comprise ten exhibitions, of fine arts, oils, wines, and other specialties. An International Sanitary and Health Exhibition is to be held in Bologna from July to September next. An International Exhibition opens in Barcelona on August 26 and closes November 12. And now Tennessee comes forward with an invitation to the world to participate in an International Exhibition at Hobart on November 15 next.

The balance sheet of the Suez Canal just issued cannot fail in the opinion of the *New York Tribune* to be most satisfactory to the English nation, which, thanks to the foresight of Lord Beaconsfield, secured a controlling vote in the management of the property. The aggregate of nearly 5,500,000 tons of shipping that have passed through the canal during the fiscal year that has just closed exceeds even the most sanguine estimates of Ferdinand de Lesseps, and in view of the fact that the vast majority of the vessels passing through the canal were of English register, there being nearly 8000 British ships as compared with 170 French, the British directors have done the right and generous thing in moving for and securing a vote making adequate and generous provision for the wife and family of the now moribund and completely retired originator of this magnificent enterprise, Ferdinand de Lesseps.

OF THE WORLD.

The world grows greater as it goes, and brighter still as it seems.

The flag of peace waves over our loss and adorns all our dreams.

The green grows greener, and the flowers blush blusher to their homes of morn.

The world grows greater as it goes, and brighter still as it seems.

The sunlight strikes the lowest rose and crimson all its coat.

The hills climb higher from the soil and sweeter sing the birds to God.

—Frank L. Stanton, in *Atlanta Constitution*.

THE DIAMOND NECKLACE.



NE Sunday morning two young men sat in the smoking-room of a cozy apartment. Outside the snow was falling silently in great blue-white flakes. On the divan, his tail and legs ornamented with tufts of curly black hair, his body shrouded in the improved fashion, a poodle slumbered peacefully, and Floyd Teller, the owner of the premises, attired in a smoking jacket of a horsey plaid, was loling in an easy chair, his slippers feet stretched toward the fire. His companion, Arthur Van Stede, had been his greatest friend at college, and this was their first meeting in three years. Van Stede had been in India killing big game, and had barely escaped having the tables turned, as a large scar across one cheek testified. Teller had stayed at home, but to him had come the greater change. As he expressed it, he was "a settled down old married man with a family"—which meant that he had the sweetest, little wife in the world and a tiny mite of pink-and-white humanity, known in the house as Baby.

"That's rather a fine dog you have there, Arthur," said Van Stede, turning to the poodle and lazily looking over the sleepy animal.

"Well, I should think so," replied Teller. "If I don't suppose you will believe me when I tell you that when he came into my possession he was worth no less than \$1000. The spring after you went away," he went on, "having finished my college course, I went over to the other side for the London season. I went to London and in London I met your long after the time I had allotted to that city had expired. It was there I met Edith. In six weeks we were engaged. The remainder of the summer I passed in Scotland with the family of my fiancée. They had planned to go to Nice when the cold weather came on, and of course I determined to go with them. We went as far as Paris together, but at the last moment we were detained in that city for a few days and was obliged to allow the rest of the party to proceed without me, promising to join them in a week at most.

"I had run short of funds, and the remittance expected from my father had not arrived. This I did not consider my duty to explain to Edith and her family. I said vaguely that business kept me in Paris. Four days after their departure the letter from my father arrived. He had heard of my engagement and, to my satisfaction, approved of it. Besides the amount expected, he sent an additional \$1000, with which he instructed me to buy a suitable present for Edith. As the modest diamond I had bought for our engagement had been my only gift, I was pleased and gratified with my father's generous present.

"The following morning I started out in search of something for my dear girl, whom I should be with the very next day. I visited all the leading jewelry stores on the Avenue des Opéras, and was so confused by the glittering array of gems spread out to lure the American dollar from wealthy travelers that I could decide on nothing. My \$1000, which had seemed so much, now appeared ridiculously small, and I was almost despairing of finding anything worthy of my beloved when my eyes fell upon an extremely beautiful necklace, consisting of two rows of pearls caught together at intervals by small diamond clasps. It lay in a velvet case of azure blue and the moment I saw it I decided that it was just what I wanted.

"I asked the jeweler, Monsieur," replied the salesman.

"Exactly the sum I had to spend! I bought it without a moment's hesitation. The little blue box was about to be wrapped up when the salesman discovered some imperfection in the chain. He was profuse in his apologies and said that it would be repaired and ready for me the following morning. I explained that this would not do, as I was to leave the city on the night express for Nice. After a moment's hesitation the jeweler promised that I should have it at 6 o'clock, without fail.

"As I was leaving the store I noticed a woman standing by my side. I saw I noticed a woman, it was too correct to see that I noticed a

beautiful white hand with long tapering fingers, on one of which was a diamond of unusual size and brilliancy. In this hand was a small jeweled watch, and as I was leaving the counter I caught a few words spoken in a peculiarly musical voice. I was too full of the thought of Edith's happiness on receiving my gift even to glance at the woman's face, and long before I had reached the sidewalk she was forgotten.

"At 6 o'clock I returned, and true to his promise, the man had the necklace ready for me. Placing it in the inside pocket of my coat, I left the store and had just time to complete a few remaining arrangements before going to the station. I bought a first-class ticket and tipped the guard, after giving him to understand in a very best French that I did not want him to put other passengers in my compartment. I tucked my traveling rug around my knees, opened a French novel, when the door was opened and a woman hurriedly entered the compartment and took the seat next the window on the other side of the car. I glanced at my watch and saw that she was dressed in mourning of the richest material and in perfect taste. As I was noticing these details something by her side that I had at first taken for a fur cape moved. It proved to be a black French poodle, and as he sat up and turned his head toward me I saw that around his neck he wore a broad silver collar from which depended a peculiar heart-shaped padlock.

"Turning to my novel, I soon forgot the intruder, nor did I again think of them until perhaps half an hour later, when I was startled by feeling something cold and wet pressed against my hand. It was the poodle's nose. He had crawled across the seat and was evidently desirous of making my acquaintance.

"'Chico, come here,' exclaimed a singularly familiar voice.

"The dog paid no attention to his mistress, but wagged his tail contentedly as I stroked his curly head.

"'You must excuse my dog, sir,' said my companion. 'He is a great pet and expects every one to notice him. I am sorry to annoy you.' 'I protested that he would not, and added that I was fond of dogs, poodles in particular. Perhaps my answer was due, in part, to the fact that the woman was young and very beautiful. I had only that minute become aware of this, the light having been too dim in the station to let me see her face.

Her voice, too, affected me singularly; it was low and sweet and I was sure that somewhere I had heard it before. I sat for some time vainly trying to recall the circumstances of our meeting, but the more I pondered on it the more hopeless seemed the task.

"A little later, on looking up, I found that my companion was without books or papers, and she had illustrated magazine from my satchel I offered it to her. She thanked me and smiled sweetly. After a time I grew tired of my novel and resolved to attempt a little conversation with my neighbor. I asked her if she was going to Nice. She replied that she was, and went on to explain that when she had expected would go with her, had disappointed her at the last moment. She, however, could not wait until the following day, as her father, who was at Nice for his health, had wired her to return at once.

"She spoke of her dislike for traveling alone, particularly at night, and explained that in the compartment reserved for ladies was full she had been obliged to enter mine. She was sorry to intrude, but the train was about to start and the guard had told her all the other seats were taken. I hastened to assure her that I was glad of the lucky chance that had given me so charming a companion. She smiled and asked me if I was to be long at Nice. She chatted on about the place, mentioning the names of many well-known people who, she said, were her friends and whom I should no doubt meet.

"As the evening wore on she opened a basket containing a dainty lunch. 'Would I share it with her? The cook evidently had a ridiculous idea of her appetite. Why, there was enough for six! This seemed to be the case; so, as we were by this time very well acquainted, I accepted her invitation, and we were soon doing justice to a really excellent lunch.

"'What's charming creature she is,' I thought. 'How Edith will like her.' Growing confidentially, she spoke of my visit to Nice and of the dear girl who was awaiting me there. She seemed interested, and listened patiently to the recital of my fair one's many charms.

"'You will meet her and can see for yourself if all I say of her is not true,' I exclaimed. 'She will be very grateful to you for having made the stupid journey so pleasant for me.'

She seemed to read my thoughts.

"'You are a judge of good liquor. That is Otard of 1870.'

"She poured the glass from my hand and barely touched it with her lips. 'You must not judge of my good wishes by the amount I take. I wish you all the happiness that life can give, but I cannot drink as you can do; to me it is simply a medicine.'

"Soon after this I began to grow sleepy, and as my companion did not seem inclined to talk I made myself as comfortable as circumstances would permit. I turned my head toward the window, through which the surrounding country could be seen dimly in the moonlight as we rushed along, put a roll of rugs under my head and resigned myself to a night of discomfort. The next thing it was broad daylight. I awoke with a dull pain in my head and a sense of weariness that my sleep had rather increased than diminished.

"My companion was sitting by the window reading the book I had given her the night before. On perceiving that I was awake she put down her book and remarked that I was evidently a sound sleeper and that she envied me. She had passed a wretched night and was glad that we should soon be in Nice. I thought of Edith, whom I should now see so soon, and then of the surprise I had in store for her.

"I hoped that the necklace would please her, and then, for the first time, it occurred to me that perhaps it would have been better if I had consulted some woman of taste before buying it. A brilliant idea struck me, my companion was just the one to decide. I would ask her opinion. It was not too late to change the necklace for something else if she thought it not suitable. I was sure she would tell me candidly just what she thought.

"Unbuttoning my coat I drew the package from my pocket and laid it on my lap. Removing the wrappings I opened the little blue case. For a moment I could not believe my eyes—it was my!

"I turned quickly to my companion. She was leaning forward motionless, breathless, her face pale and in her eyes a look that I shall never forget. One hand was pressed convulsively over her heart. She had removed her gloves from the night before, and on one finger she wore a diamond—the one I had seen the previous day at the jeweler's. In an instant I saw it all. I sprang forward and grasped her wrist—roughly, I am afraid.

"'Give me back the necklace, you thief,' I cried. 'I know you. You stole my silk collar yesterday in the shop on the Avenue des Opéras. I remember that ring and your voice. You heard me say that I was going to Nice by this train. The liquor you gave me was drugged, and you thought to escape before your theft was discovered. It was a very clever scheme, but it has failed. Give me the necklace or I shall turn you over to the police.'

"I stretched out my hand, thinking that, seeing the folly of further concealment and the uselessness of denial, she would return the stolen property. I was wrong. She drew herself up haughtily and looked me full in the face. When she spoke it was with a voice that showed no trace of the sweetness which had at first attracted me.

"'You have brought a serious charge against me,' she said, 'and one of which I am innocent. I am alone, and a woman—this with a momentary tremor in her voice that somehow made me ashamed of the way I had spoken to her. 'If you have lost a necklace, your only reason for accusing me of having stolen it is that we have been the only occupants of this compartment. The instant you opened the box and found it empty I saw the awful position that I was placed in. Fortunately, however, I can prove my innocence. Perhaps you may hesitate before again attempting to blackmail an unprotected woman. As soon as we arrive at Nice I shall insist on going at once to the police station, where a thorough search of my baggage and person shall be made. I shall then ask you to prove that you have had a necklace stolen from you, accompanied by a smile that was not pleasant to see. 'Until we reach Nice you will not address me again.'

"She leaned back in her seat and turned her face toward the window. I felt rather than saw that she was crying.

"I began to feel uncomfortable. What if, after all, I had been too ready to jump at conclusions and had been mistaken. Was it not possible that the box might have been empty when I received it from the jeweler? I had not seen the necklace after it was left to be repaired, as the box was wrapped up when I called for it. My companion had led me into an investigation that might prove her innocence—an investigation that a guilty woman would never have proposed. Besides this, she had expressed no doubt as to the existence of the necklace and had accused me of an attempt at blackmail. The more I thought of it the more unpleasant my position became. Suddenly my eyes fell on something bright lying on the floor of the carriage. I stooped and picked it

up. It proved to be the little heart-shaped padlock I had noticed the night before on the poodle's collar. Like a flash a thought came to me; here might be the solution of the problem. At any rate I would put it to the test. No time must be lost, as we were just entering the station and in a moment more the guard would open the carriage door.

"Reaching across the seat with a quick motion, I drew the sleeping animal to my side. The woman sprang forward to protest me, but she was too late. I had already torn the collar from the dog's neck and was holding it to the light that entered dimly through the window from the station.

"I breathed a sigh of relief; the inside of the collar contained a shallow groove, and in this groove, securely fastened, lay the missing necklace. I turned triumphantly to my companion. The door was open; she was gone.

"That morning as I entered Edith's parlor the little poodle trotted contentedly by my side, and instead of the collar he wore the necklace. As for the woman, I never saw her again." —Kate Field's Washington.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

The mounting of telescopes requires the utmost mathematical accuracy.

The volcanoes Vesuvius and Etna are never both active at the same time.

The salamander seeks the hottest fire to breed in, but it soon quenches it by the extreme coldness of its body.

Professor Monro, a French scientist, says that man is the only creature endowed with the power to scotch his own back.

The wind from an area of high pressure blows from the centre, with a motion the same as the movement of the hands of a watch.

Science has promulgated the theory that many a gas jet has been fanned out by the moth miller, and that oftentimes fatalities have resulted.

To determine how much cold a bin will hold, calculate 37 cubic feet to every ton of 2000 pounds. This rule applies substantially to either soft or hard coal.

A telegram received from the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, announces the discovery of two star like lights within the south polar snow cap of Mars.

The white rhinoceros has become nearly if not quite extinct. There are two stuffed specimens in England and one in the Cape Town Museum. It is the largest species of the genus.

In a recent lawsuit in England regarding the alleged violation of the machinery of a factory a photograph was used to record the objectionable noises and reproduce them in court.

According to a writer in the *London Electrical Engineer*, thirty tons of coal were saved per week in a large iron works at Middlesbrough, by replacing the individual steam engines by electric motors.

Specimens of the American langfish have been sent to London from the upper Rio Paraguay. This and the *Protopoma* of African rivers have been thought by Dr. Ayres to be congeneric, and even varieties of our species, but their generic distinction has been lately reaffirmed by German and English authorities.

Tricresol, or trikresol, is said by Dr. J. M. Charteris, of Glasgow, to be three times as strong as carbolic acid as a germicide and only a third as poisonous. Carbolic acid, it is not only safer than carbolic acid used externally, but suggests the possibility of giving it internally combined with an alkaline base in specific infectious diseases.

Dr. J. A. Gilbert, of the Yale psychological laboratory, has just completed some tests regarding the mental and physical developments of the people of the New River public school, showing that the boys are sensitive to weight discrimination, that girls can tell the difference in color shades better than boys, and that boys think quicker than the other sex.

Lynch Law Among Humming Birds.
I remember of reading in my childhood of crow crows, writes Bert L. Tenney. I have never since witnessed or heard of one; but a number of years since I was witness of something that looked much like an execution among humming birds. It occurred near a small town in Texas, County, Texas. I was walking along a path, and hearing a humming noise overhead, looked up, and not more than twelve or fifteen feet from the ground was a swarm of humming birds. In a space not so large as a barrel, I think there could not have been less than fifty of them; and to crown of them were dozens of others. I did not think at the time of the being anything but play, and after watching them a little while passed on. Returning along the path about half an hour afterwards, I found directly beneath where the fray had been a poor humming bird. It was pretty evident that the victor of the work of the community was accused and they had inflicted punishment upon the offender. —New York Observer.

FLYING MACHINES.

ANCHORED WINGS THE SECRET OF AERIAL FLIGHT.

A German Inventor Awarded for Near-By Three Hundred Yards With the Apparatus He Has Constructed.



HE experience of the century and more which has lagged since the invention of Montgolfier's has taught us, says a Berlin letter to the New York Herald, that the balloon is of practical service only when confined.

The whims of the winds are too capricious to afford a trustworthy basis of procedure, and notwithstanding the expedients which the progress of science has made it possible to apply, all attempts to control a free balloon, or to guide it in any given direction, have thus far been unavailing, and we seem to be no nearer a satisfactory solution of the problem than were our predecessors of a hundred years ago.

The attention of investigators has been diverted, therefore, to flying machines, like Professor Walser's, and air ships, like Mr. Maxim's.

Herr Otto Lilienthal, of Berlin, who has some celebrity as "The Flying Man," has conducted a long series of experiments, which have at length been rewarded with an encouraging measure of success. Herr Lilienthal was born forty-six years ago in Anklam, near the Baltic coast of Pomerania, about sixty miles to the northwest of Stettin. A residence so near the sea afforded him in early life many opportunities of prosecuting his favorite studies and observations. In later years he migrated with his younger brother, Gustav, his enthusiastic coadjutor in all his researches, to Berlin, where he established and is now conducting a large manufacturing of small steam engines, whose mechanical appliances furnish him with every facility for the construction of his flying apparatus. He resides, however, in the suburb Lichterfelde, and his late experiments have been conducted chiefly in the neighboring localities of Steglitz and the Reinower Berge. He is an accomplished mathematician and a close observer of nature.

After many experiments with flat wings, or plane surfaces, Herr Lilienthal became convinced that it was the



THE MACHINE IN PRACTICAL USE.

gentle parabolic curve of the wing which enabled a bird to sustain itself without apparent effort in the air, and even to soar, without motion of the wings, against the wind, like the albatross, or sea gull or stork; and this may be regarded as the most important outcome of Herr Lilienthal's investigations.

"Now that we possess diagrams," said Herr Lilienthal to me, "which illustrate all these phenomena, it seems quite easy to explain the flight of birds, for every crow that flies over our heads offers a practical solution of the riddle. Recent researches into the laws of atmospheric resistance lead clearly to the solution

moment of our spare time to the solution of the problem, almost every one in Germany regarded the man who would waste his energies in such unproductive labor as a fool. Years ago the most distinguished professor of mathematics in the Berlin Industrial Academy sent me word that of course it could do no harm to amuse myself with such speculations, but warned me earnestly against putting any money into them.

"A special commission of experts, organized by the State, had in fact laid it down as a fundamental principle, once for all, that it was impossible for a man to fly. German societies for the promotion of aeronautics did not exist and those subsequently formed were devoted almost entirely to the interests of ballooning. I have always regarded the balloon, and the exclusive attention which it so at-



THE WINGS SPREAD FOR FLIGHT.

tracted, as a hindrance rather than a help to the development of the art of flight. If it had never been invented, it is probable that more serious investigations would have been prosecuted toward other solutions of the problem."

To the conviction that concave or vaulted wings were essential to success, Herr Lilienthal was led not only by the examination of a great variety of natural wings, and by theoretical deduction, but by actual experiment. The means adopted for the purpose were ingenious and simple. He fitted up an apparatus in the form of the "dynamometer" found on the dining tables of clubs and restaurants, with two long arms revolving horizontally, to the ends of which surfaces of different kinds and degrees of curvature could be affixed in any required position. The motive power was furnished by a weight and could be exactly measured. There was also an adjustment which enabled the observer to measure the lifting force of various surfaces moving at different angles of inclination through still air.

By this means Herr Lilienthal was enabled to reach conclusions which were of great value to him in the construction of his flying machine, and the most important of them was that the most effective form of wing was that whose convexity, as measured by the versed breadth of the arc, should be one-twelfth of the breadth of the wing, or of the length of the chord connecting the opposite edges.

The flying machine devised and now used by Herr Lilienthal is designed rather for sailing than for flying in the proper sense of the term, or, as he says, "for being carried steadily and without danger, under the least possible angle of descent, against a moderate wind, from an elevated point to the plain below. It is made almost entirely of closely woven muslin, washed with collodion to render it impervious to air, and stretched upon a ribbed frame of split willow, which has been found to be the lightest and strongest material for this purpose."

Its main elements are the arched wings, a vertical rudder, shaped like a conventional palm leaf, which acts as a vane in keeping the head always toward the wind, and a flat horizontal rudder to prevent sudden changes in the equilibrium. The operator so adjusts the apparatus to his person that when in the air he will be seated upon

air is until he feels its supporting power beneath him. It inspires confidence at once. If the wings were flat the speed might be greater, but the sustaining power would be reduced, and the descent would therefore be more rapid. With arched wings it is possible to sail against a moderate breeze at an angle of not more than six degrees to the horizon.

"The principle is recognized in the umbrella form universally adopted for the parachute. Try to run with an open umbrella held above the head and slightly inclined backward, and see how a lifting power it starts. Soaring, in the sense of rising against the wind as the birds do, is possible only with the dome shaped wings. The aeroplane, or flat wing, when inclined at a certain angle to the breeze, may rise while its momentum continues, but this once overcome its power

is gone, and nothing can restore it.

"In my long intercourse with the air and the winds, in all their varying phases, I have learned that there is an extraordinary category of difficulties to be overcome, in my trials of wings moved by the feet, in my attempts to construct steam flying machines and in my experiments with mechanical birds of every description. I have discovered how difficult it is to maintain a steady position in the air, independent of the caprices of the winds. I, therefore, gave up for the time all efforts toward propulsion, and applied



READY FOR A DESCENT.

myself to the discovery of the simplest form of wing that would enable me to sail steadily through the air on a gentle incline, and by practice to master the wind, that hereditary foe of all aeronauts.

"I adhere firmly to my conviction that the wings must be slightly concave. This is the fundamental condition of success. The wings which I now use are in the main segments of a spherical surface. They are so constructed that they can be folded together like the wings of a bat and require very little storage room when not in use.

"It was only gradually that I arrived at the proper dimensions. Those which I now employ are never more than twenty-three feet from tip to tip, and I am thus enabled by a simple change of a posture so alter the position of the centre of gravity as to restore the equilibrium.

"There are limits also to the breadth of the wings, or their extension backward. The operator must be able in a moment to transfer the centre of gravity so far to the rear as to overcome the action of the air, which might otherwise tend to throw him forward and precipitate him to the earth. It is not easy to realize in practice at first, but after a short experience the movement becomes almost involuntary.

"But is there not great danger," I asked, "of a serious fall in such cases?"

"No," replied Herr Lilienthal.

"When there is no wind the apparatus acts simply as a parachute. I have more than once found myself in this position, when I have utilized the speed obtained in gradual descent in rising to a greater height, to surmount some obstacle like a tree or a crowd of people. Under favorable circumstances it is easy to mount to a height even greater than that of the starting point, but the forward motion is thereby partly or wholly restrained, and it may happen that the same time a complete standstill is attained. In such cases it is only necessary to throw the centre of gravity so far back that the air shall not move powerfully on the forward surface, and the gradual gliding descent is resumed. So, in landing, I bend backward, so that the wind strikes the back of the head and reach the ground without the slightest shock. The worst that is

likely to happen in any case is the breaking of the apparatus; there is little danger to life or limb.

"I am far from supposing that my wings, although they afford the means of sailing, and even of soaring in the air, possess all the delicate and subtle qualities necessary to the perfection of the art of flight. But my researches show that it is well worth while to prosecute the investigations further, and in the end, perhaps, to realize the ideal of all modes of motion and to put it to practical account."

Having demonstrated the practicability of sailing and soaring, Herr Lilienthal has sought in his recent experiments to reach a practical solution of the problems of actual flight. The first difficulty to be overcome was the discovery of a suitable motor. Herr Lilienthal conceived the ingenious idea of employing, as a motive force, the vapor or liquid carbonic acid, which, under ordinary atmospheric pressure, boils at a temperature far below that at which mercury freezes. The engine devised by Herr Lilienthal required no fire, no boiler, nor steam chest—only a diminutive cylinder with the requisite valve arrangement, which may be readily worked by hand, and a small reservoir of the liquid acid lying close beside it.

The engine first constructed was of two horse-power, with a receiver to contain enough carbonic acid to last for two hours, and was attached to the front of the flying apparatus. The whole contrivance, with the necessary machinery to impart motion to the wings, added less than twenty-five pounds to the weight, and this will probably be reduced in future by the use of some alloy of aluminum instead of iron in the manufacture of the heavier portions. The wings were also fitted with rotary pistons capable of automatic action under the pressure of the air. The first experiments with this apparatus were rather too successful, at least in demonstrating the power of the engine. Unfortunately, the inventor had underestimated the energy of his motor, which acted with such unexpected vigor that the wings were broken, and the modifications thus shown to be necessary will require some time for their completion.

It is only by a series of trials that the proper relations between the various parts of the machine can be determined. Herr Lilienthal confidently expects, however, eventually to solve the problem in this way.

An Electric Carriage.

Electric carriages continue to attract attention from inventors more and more. Several new designs recently brought out in Europe seem to have stimulated American electricians, for a Chicago man has finished and put on the streets an electric carriage, illustrating the principle, which is a success. The speed is under perfect control by means of the foot pedal actuating a switch, and the direction of the carriage is easily controlled by a hand wheel. The motor is a two horse power. The rear wheels are both driven, but when the vehicle turns a corner or deviates from a straight course either driven wheel



THE ELECTRIC CARriage.

may move independently of the shaft or the other wheel. The carriage will readily make a speed of from ten to twelve miles an hour, using a little over one horse power.

A King Who Keeps Hotels.

The only known Royal ruler who runs a hotel is William II., of Wurttemberg, who, according to report, is shortly to be decorated with the English Order of the Garter by Queen Victoria. His Majesty the proprietor of two Stuttgart establishments



KING OF WURTTEMBERG.

where refreshments may be had by man and beast. One of these is the Marquise, which is located exactly as the other, the other being the King, attended a short time ago.

COOKS' DUTY AGAIN.

A very surprising way of using an old roast beef is to chop it fine with lettuce leaves, adding a mayonnaise dressing, or, if that is not liked, a simple dressing of oil and vinegar. Boiled eggs, a little melted butter and enough vinegar to bind the salad together. Serve on lettuce leaves.

FRUIT TAPERS.

One cup of tapers, one quart of raspberries, sugar to taste. Wash the tapers through several waters, then pour with cold water and soak over night. In the morning put in the fire with one pint of boiling water, simmer slowly until the tapers are perfectly clear. Stone the peaches, stir them into the boiling tapers, sweeten to taste. Take from the fire, turn into the dish in which they are to be served and stand away to cool. Serve very cold, with sugar and cream.

HEALTHY FISHING.

One pint of milk, one tablespoon of butter, four eggs, one tablespoon of flour, one tablespoon of salt and one pint of cherries, stoned. Beat the eggs thoroughly and add to them the milk, then turn a part of it upon the flour and beat to a smooth batter. Add the remainder of the milk and eggs, and the salt. Stir in the fruit and pour the mixture into a buttered baking dish. Bake half an hour and serve hot with a sauce made of one cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar, the whites of two eggs and a fourth of a cupful of hot water. Beat together the butter and sugar and add the whites of the eggs one by one, mix on heating. When smooth add the water a little at a time; place the bowl in a basin of hot water and stir till smooth and frothy.—New York Journal.

THE CABBAGEFLOWER.

Every one does not know how to properly boil cauliflower. It is commonly overboiled and imperfectly drained, which gives it a dish-water flavor rarely ever intended for it to have. The safest plan is to tie it in a piece of coarse tarlatan and lay it, flower uppermost, in plenty of boiling water, a tablespoonful of salt to two quarts of water. The latter must be boiling very rapidly when the cauliflower goes in; cover until boiling recommences and then remove the cover and keep it boiling fast until tender. If the same rule be observed with cabbage it may be boiled without filling the house with the usual vulgar odor which deters many people from enjoying a really excellent vegetable.

Remember, the whole secret is in having plenty of water, plenty of room, rapid boiling and keeping the cover off. A little baking soda should also be added for either cabbage or cauliflower. As soon as it is tender drain thoroughly and lay in a deep dish, flower uppermost, and if you are going to serve it a la creme, wash a cup of milk; thicken with two tablespoonfuls of butter, cut in bits and rolled in flour. Stir for a minute, add salt and pepper to the taste and the beaten white of an egg; boil up for a minute, stirring constantly. Remove from the fire, squeeze in the juice of half a lemon and pour over the cauliflower.—New York World.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Salt dissolved in alcohol will take out grease spots.

Banana peel will clean tan shoes as well as regular dressing.

Court plaster should never be applied to a bruised wound.

Moths dislike newspapers as much as the prepared paper.

Very fine steel pen is best for marking with indelible ink.

Wood shovels very finely sifted are good for sowing knives and tinware.

All eggs when shaken should be handled by the middle and not the ends.

Cauliflower used for pickles should be prepared by first boiling the vegetable.

When ironing, a woman should sit instead of stand, and work in a cool room.

Gum arabic and gum tragacanth in equal parts, dissolved in hot water, make the best and most convenient mortuary to keep in the house.

If feathers have become damp, hold them to dry over a gasolene bath, shaking and waving until dry, and you will save the expense or trouble of retrimming.

Blankets and counterpane should not be included in the general washing. To give these articles the care they require a special day should be set aside for them.

Ink stains may be removed from colored table covers by dissolving a teaspoonful of caustic soda in a teaspoonful of boiling water and rubbing the stained part well with the solution.

In putting down newspaper-covered papers over the floor, then put clean straw evenly over the paper and put the carpet back. The carpet will last longer with this treatment than with the first with which it is through on the paper.

that curved or arched surfaces are to be preferred to flat ones. But the original discovery was by no means as simple and self-evident as it now appears. There are still prominent investigators who will not see that the arched or vaulted wing imitates the secret of the art of flight. As we remember and I, who were those young and wholly without success, used to come from our breakfast, penny by penny, the money to prosecute our investigations; and after struggling for life we succeeded in so thorough an understanding.

"While we were destined every

FREE TRIAL. A privilege of our treatment for weakness and lack of nervous vitality and has already won for it its ready response.

DR. DODD'S Cure for
GOLIC IN HORSES.
GUARANTEED.

Every owner of a horse should keep it on hand. If they save the life of a valuable animal. One package will cure any colic in ten days. Price \$1.00 sent by mail or express. Our Assurance Card, which guarantees a cure in double time, makes the price \$2.00.

DR. DODD'S & Co., 205 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ANDRES, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular product, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with larger eyes on it."

UNITED HOSPITAL and DISPENSARY,
Easton, Mass.

ALLEN G. SMITH, Pres.,
Gray Street, New York City.

The Board of Education of Ed-
dray District has bought a supply
the ordinary school books in use
the public schools of this State,
for the purpose of supplying the
demand at the contract retail price,
or cash. Call at Moore & Han-
n's, or on J. E. Barlow, Secre-
tary, Edray, W. Va. o54

WEST VIRGINIA. Democratic Ticket.	WEST VIRGINIA. People's Party Ticket.	WEST VIRGINIA. Republican Ticket.
CONGRESSIONAL. For Representative in the Congress of the United States for the Third District. JOHN D. ALDERSON, Of Summersville, Nicholas county.	CONGRESSIONAL. For Representative in the Congress of the United States for the Third District, SAMUEL A. HOUSTON, Of Pickaway, Monroe County.	CONGRESSIONAL. For Representative in the Congress of the United States for the Third District. JAMES H. HULING, Of Charleston, Kanawha County.
SENATORIAL. For State Senator for the Eighth District, JOSEPH D. LOGAN, of Union, Monroe County.	SENATORIAL. For State Senator for the Eighth District. S. A. HUTCHISON, Of Oak Hill, Fayette County.	SENATORIAL. For State Senator from the Eighth District. THOMAS P. DAVIS, Of Montgomery, Fayette County.
POCAHONTAS COUNTY TICKET. For House of Delegates, DR. J. P. MOOMAU, Of Green Bank.	POCAHONTAS COUNTY TICKET. For House of Delegates, Of	POCAHONTAS COUNTY TICKET. For House of Delegates, GEORGE P. MOORE, Of Eday.
For Commissioner of County Court. Of	For Commissioner of County Court. Of	For Commissioner of County Court. Of
For County Superintendent of Free Schools, D. L. BARLOW, Of Eday.	For County Superintendent of Free Schools. Of	For County Superintendent of Free Schools, C. B. GRIMES, Of Mill Point.
RELOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT. For relocation at Huntersville. Against relocation of County Seat.	RELOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT. For relocation at Huntersville. Against relocation of County Seat.	RELOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT. For relocation at Huntersville. Against relocation of County Seat.

—Notice the ticket as published in this week's issue.

—A good many plain and fancy drinks were on exhibition on court days.

—The ballots for the coming election are being printed this week at this office.

—The football season is coming on again, and the Marlinton Team is dressing of beating the Englishmen along about Thanksgiving.

—Frank Griffith, the junior partner of the firm of Smith, Whiting & Co., died last week of typhoid fever. He was about twenty years of age, and leaves a young widow.

—Corn husking is at hand, and the cold, impassionate farmer thinks the cobs might be filled out a little fuller and the grains be deeper, but it is plain to be seen that this principal crop is eminently satisfactory on the whole.

—The prospect for lumber camps to be operated this year is very poor unless a flood comes soon to enable the "drive" to reach the mills at Ronceverte. This is the first time in the history of the lumbering of Pocahontas that the water has failed in driving the logs. Camp life on the "ark" was broken up last Monday.

—The list of visiting attorneys was very well made up this week, among whom we notice Messrs. O. P. Jones, R. S. Turk, John W. Stephenson, Wm. T. McAllister, J. T. McAllister, Sam'l. B. Woods, Sam'l. V. Woods, Joseph D. Logan, John A. Preston, S. Sieg, J. Heckner, J. W. Arbuckle, J. M. McWhorter, James Lightner.

—Court-day was about as usual. Probably a thousand people were in town. Money was circulating in a very surreptitious manner. A lot of horse trading was done. One man was seen under the influence of drink. A football game in the afternoon. The day was marked by a very high wind. The land brought very low prices, owing, no doubt, to the popular superstition that "times are hard."

—Rodes & Co., of Ronceverte, have once more gone into dealing in general merchandise, having made this addition recently to their already large store of dry goods and clothing. Pocahontas wagons may be packed from stem to stern at this large establishment, and a great many of our people appreciate having a first-class store at the main depot of our county. Notice new advertisement next week.

—There is a practice among toll-gate keepers to allow persons to pay by the quarter, so much in a lump sum, for the privilege of passing through the toll-gate without paying. The toll-keepers as a rule, know little about keeping books, and generally a promise to pay for a quarter is all that is ever said about paying. One notable case was when a gentleman on being told his toll in one direction was 60 cents, asked how much would it be by the year in advance; the yearly toll was fixed at 50 cts., which, to hear him tell it, was all the toll he paid at that gate for several years.

—This is supposed to be an example of how some people in Pocahontas eat. An old man came down from off the mountain to work for a certain Captain M—, cutting corn. This was on Friday, and it rained, and the old man ate up everything in sight for dinner. It continued to rain, and the old man to eat until Saturday evening, when the old man said he guessed he had better go home and come Monday. "No you don't," said the Captain, "that's my fill," and you just stay where you are and try to keep it up."

—Dr. Tims: Why is it generally supposed that a young graduate in medicine goes away from his old home to locate for the practice of his profession?

NEX VOMICA.

One celebrated physician explains his reason for leaving his home at the outset as he knew he would have to kill a good many people, and that he did not want to kill his kindred. This is quite a sufficient reason to support the opinion generally indulged in by the home folks, which you mention in your letter.

The newly established store of J. C. Oliver & Bros., at Green Bank was entirely destroyed by fire last Monday night.

The Oliver Brothers had invested the gains of several years hard labor in the lumbering line, and the loss which amounts to about \$2000, is a serious set back to their, otherwise wise prosperous careers.

It is a great mystery how the fire originated as there had been no fire in the building this fall. The fire was discovered about 1 p.m., and had gained such head way that nothing could be saved.

There was no insurance, the business having been established for so short a time, and arrangements had been made to make application for insurance on the first day of court, the morning of which day found the place in ashes.

The building belonged to Mr. H. A. Yenger, of this place. The sympathy that always attends those who have suffered loss from fire is not lacking for those whose property has been destroyed.

Fine Sheep.

Mr. Levi Gay has recently imported from Harrison county, five thorough bred Southdown sheep to improve his flock, one of which is for Mr. C. E. Beard of Mill Point. The enterprise that tends to improve, is greatly to be commended, and usually marks the man as a progressive, prosperous farmer.

Notice.

Persistent to a call of the Executive Committee, of the Pocahontas County Musical Association, which met at the Court House in Marlinton, October 16, 1894, S. B. Moore, President, in the chair. The object of the meeting was to designate a place for the next meeting. Marlinton and Huntersville were put in nomination, and by a majority of the vote cast, the next meeting of the Musical Association, will be held at Marlinton. Time to be fixed by the President.

S. B. MOORE President.
C. B. SWECKER Secretary.

Green Bank.

Mr. W. H. Hall returned from Baltimore last Saturday.

Mr. Adam Post of Buckhannon, passed through our village last Friday he had been to see his best girl.

Mr. Brown Trainer stands up in his stirrups, and rides a fast horse for its another girl.

Miss Lillian Fuller who has been visiting Rev. C. L. Potter for some time, returned to her home in Staunton Virginia, last Friday, accompanied, as far as Monterey Virginia, by her uncle, Rev. C. L. Potter. She made many friends while here, who were sorrow to see her leave.

The store house where Messrs G. D. Oliver & Bro. occupied at this place, was entirely destroyed on last Tuesday morning about 1 o'clock, by fire, with all their goods. No insurance. The cause not known as there had been no fire in the house.

The funeral of Mrs. Joe. Kerr was preached at this place on the 15th, inst. to a large congregation, by Rev. C. L. Potter after which her remains were interred in the burying ground near C. C. Arbogast's. Her end was peace as is that of every christian.

OLD HICKORY.

Travelers RePose.

Mr. George H. Beverage and son were the guests of Mr. Lee Burner last week.

Mr. P. D. Arbogast will commence the school at this place the first of November.

Mr. Frank W. Houchins, will teach the school near Gillespie.

Mrs. Lafayette Burner and son, are attending court at Marlinton, this week.

Mr. Harper McLaughlin and family of Bath county, Virginia are visiting Peter D. Yeager.

Mr. Lee Burner caught a very large bear in a trap, about two miles from his home, last week.

The Beaver Lick Lumber Co. is no longer in existence in this State.

Old Confederate Soldiers Meet and Organize a Camp.

On last Wednesday the Confederate veterans of Pocahontas county met and formed a camp. Mr. Wm. M. McCallister, Commander of the Bath County Camp, called the meeting to order, and throughout the whole proceedings was most active and efficient in aiding by his advice in the organization.

Dr. Ligon was made President of the meeting and took the chair with appropriate remarks. Col. Gatewood acted as Secretary.

The object of the formation of this camp is given in the following clause adopted by the camp.

The object shall be to perpetuate the memory of our fallen comrades, and to minister, as far as practicable, to the wants of those who were permanently disabled in the service, to preserve and maintain that sentiment of fraternity born of hardships and dangers shared in the march, the bivouac, and the battle-field. It is proposed not to prolong the animosities engendered by the war, but to extend to our late adversaries, on every fitting occasion, courtesies which are always proper between soldiers, and which a common citizenship demands at our hands. We propose to avoid everything which partakes of partisanship in religion and politics, but at the same time we will lend our aid to the maintenance of law and the preservation of order.

The name adopted was "The Pocahontas Camp of Confederate Veterans."

The election of officers coming on, resulted in forming the list here given:

Commander, Col. A. C. L. Gatewood
1st Lieut. Com., S. B. Hannah.
2d Lieut. Com., Capt. Wm. McNeil
3rd Lieut. Com., Levi Gay
Adjutant, John J. Beard
Quartermaster, J. Calvin Price
Surgeon, Dr. Ligon
Chaplain, Rev. Wm. T. Price
Officer of the Day, Maj. J. C. Armstrong
Assistant Surgeon, W. C. Mann
Sergeant Major, Wallace Beard
Vidette, Hamilton Gay
Color Sergeant, Wm. Sheets
Color Guards, John R. Warwick
Charles Moore.

The Executive Committee was composed of the five highest officers above mentioned.

Mr. S. B. Hannah had prepared an excellent roll of veterans of this county, which was read and is here given:

THE ROLL CALL.

Lt. Geo. Siple, Peter Warwick, James Hughes, Henry Hall, Andrew Sheets, Henry Sheets, Saml. Sutton, John Sutton, James G. Hamilton, Uriah Hevener, Brown Trainer, J. O. Beard, W. W. Slaven, James D. Kerr.

Wash. Groat, Greathouse, David Rader, Allen Burner, D. A. Fisher, Jack Spencer, Peter Yeager, Jas. Gam, McBride Gam, James Wanless, Saml. Hevener, David Hevener, Harvey Hevener, Jack Swink, Wm. Collins.

Henry Wilfong, J. W. McCalpin, John W. Varner, Wm. E. Mace, W. H. Brady, Samuel Moore, Jacob Moore, J. C. Gay, Samuel M. Gay, G. W. Overholt, R. E. Overholt, Capt. James M. McNeil.

Jack Overholt, Isaac C. Hill, F. J. Snyder, Joseph Sharp, Morris Sharp, Frank C. Reulick, Thomas Courtney, Hugh Dever, Andrew Taylor, James Isabel, Jacob Beverage, Levi Beverage, Jacob Shinnabery, Isaac Shinnabery.
G. W. Kesler, Abraham Hayne, Thomas Barnett, James Barnett, Stephen Barnett, Adam Geiger, Geoffrey Geiger, James Galford, A. K. Dyzard, M. J. McNeil, A. M. Edgar, Charley Moore, Joseph Perkins, Brown Galford.

John Wilfong, Jeff Williams, Jno. Gam, Robert Gam, Warwick Hudson, Frank Patterson, Hugh McLaughlin, Robert McLaughlin, Jacob Taylor, Peter Carpenter, Wm. Carpenter, Henry Yeager, Philip Kramer.
Jacob Shwalter, Jno. G. Beard, E. L. Beard, Clark Woodwell, John Kennison, James Burgeide, Thos. Callison, Nathaniel Kennison, Frank Cochran, Wm. Aubridge,

Tillison Aubridge, J. W. Botton, Jacob Simmons, H. P. McLaughlin, Mitchell Gordon, J. K. Bright, Geo. S. McNeil, Geo. H. McLaughlin, James Hairs Michael Scales, Steele McChit, Allen Kennison, George Cochran, Clark Cochran, Peter Clerk, Wm. Clerk, Preston Harper, Frank Harper, Allan Coulter, Wm. Coulter.

Buskeys.

The cool breeze of autumn is being felt, and the leaves are fast putting on their golden hue.

Mr. John S. Moore is teaching school at Dry Creek, with an enrollment of about forty pupils.

Mr. Lake Anderson is teaching at Beaver Dam.

Wheat is growing beautifully and the ground will soon be clothed with fancy greenness.

The protracted meeting at Bethel church closed last Wednesday night.

Mr. John Beverage will soon commence sawing lumber on the run above Mrs. Armstrong's.

People have been having some trouble in getting their grinding done, as the water mills have been hushed for some time. Some have been coming to Mill Point, from Greenbrier county.

There has been turkey hunting in the mountains and occasionally the boys return with hunters luck. Mr. Geo. Simmons, and Mr. Fanny Armstrong, I believe have had the best luck killing turkeys.

Two boys got lost last Saturday, while they were in search of game. They left home at noon, struck for the mountains, some place above here, and after they had traveled quite awhile in the forest, found that they were completely lost. One wanted to go one way, and the other the opposite direction; they traveled an hour and found that they were traveling in a circular direction, and had come back to where they had started. They say "the sun appeared to be setting in the east." They were on a flat, or level tract of land, and could not see the surrounding mountains and one climbed a tree, they decided as being the father of the forest, a pine tree about 100 feet in height, and from the top of this tree, he could see the Spruce knob, but contrary to where he thought it should be located. I would advise boys to keep open their eyes while turkey hunting after this.

Wonder if Mr. Mux, the Droop Blast, will permit any one else but a school teacher to answer his mighty question as the teachers are busy and have not the time. We believe the school teachers would prefer leaving such sand as the Droop sand in their shoes instead of their craws. Of course we don't mean to say that the Droop sand is not fertile but the teachers need superior kind of sand, and in the head, instead of in the craw, and we believe they have it.

In conclusion, I would say that the Monitor was lost in a storm the 31st of December 1862, if Mr. Mux wants a history of the Monitor, he should consult the Editor for space in his most excellent paper.

Died at his home near Falling Spring, Greenbrier county, on the Frankford, and Williamsburg road Joshua Snedegar, October 7th 1894. Aged about 78 years.

"Precious father though hast left us, Here thy loss we deeply feel, But it is God who has bereft us, He will all our sorrows heal."

"But in heaven we hope to meet thee, When the day of life is fled, And there with joy to greet thee, Where no farewell tear is shed."

KINDERGARTEN.

Elk Water.

Not seeing anything in your valuable paper from this vicinity, we will endeavor to give you a few of the happenings.

Diphtheria is still prevalent in this prevalent in this community. There have been several deaths, and there are still some persons whose recovery is despaired of.

Business is improving rapidly in Randolph, despite all the calamity howlers, and pull backs, and reckless partisans, who seem to fear the speedy return to general prosperity in industry and trade. The tide of improvement cannot now be checked by either speculative or political intent, and every good citizen should do his part usefully to strengthen public confidence to benefit every class and condition of the people.

Mr. Oliver Hamilton will leave for Florida in the near future.

Mr. Simmons, Sheriff of Pendleton county, passed through our burg with a large drove of cattle to ship, and says the market price of cattle has advanced.

Ex-Superintendent Mathews passed through our burg, on his way to Elk. We were pleased to meet him as we have attended school with him and passed several examinations under him while he was Superintendent of Schools in Pocahontas county, and always found him straight forward in all his business. He will be a welcome visitor in our neighborhood at any time.

We sympathize with the "Frost merchant" that he still has the habit of going to Mill on Sunday, and that he can never get back to his store until Monday.

A very large Democratic club has been organized at Huttonsville.

Rev. Bittering delivered an able discourse at Boca Creek school-house, last Sabbath, to a large and attentive congregation.

"OBSERVER."

Lobelias.

Fine rains and some snow. W. B. Hill reports the snow about one inch deep on the Point Mountain.

Rev. Hamill has postponed his protracted meeting at Bruffey's Creek. Rev. S. C. Morgan will begin his meeting at Mt. Lebanon on the 28th of October.

Hon. D. A. Peck is improving slowly.

Mr. Adam Young, of Marlinton, was on the Creek last week. He is all O. K. on the C. H. question.

Dr. Fryer and friend, of New York; Brown Brothers, of Falling Spring, with W. B. Hill as guide, of Lobelia, will start to the mountains this week on a ten days' hunt.

Mr. S. A. McCarty was on the Creek taking in his toll wheat.

Cane molasses making in full blast. L. C. McMillion, Esq., had about fifty gallons, Mrs. Lizzie Hill forty gallons.

We also had a fine potato crop. Brison Hill had thirty-four bushels, and L. C. McMillion something less than one thousand bushels.

Mr. Floyd Blankenship returned Saturday from a "singing" trip. He dug eighty dollars worth, and killed thirty rattlesnakes.

OBSERVER.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. McLaughlin, Mrs. Rate McChesney, Mr. Alex. Arbuckle, and Grace McLaughlin of Lewisburg form a party now visiting in Pocahontas.

It is reported that fashionable people in London use a three-penny postage stamp, where a two-penny would answer the same purpose, because the three-penny has a more aesthetic coloring.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Cuticura. When she was a Child, she cried for Cuticura. When she became a Woman, she clung to Cuticura. When she had Children, she gave them Cuticura.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Jane Simmons to Levi Gay, trustee, dated on the 26th day of October, 1888, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the county court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 3, page 441, to secure the payment of a certain bond mentioned and fully described therein, payable to J. W. Gilmore, and default having been made in the payment thereof, and being required to do so by Regina R. Barlow, assignee of said bond, I, Levi Gay, will on the 8th day of April, 1895, commencing at 1 p. m., at the front door of the court house of said Pocahontas county, West Virginia, proceed to sell, by way of public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the property conveyed by said deed of trust, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said indebtedness. Said real estate lying and being in the county of Pocahontas, State of West Virginia, on the waters of Laurel Creek, in Edray District, in said county, comprised of two certain tracts of one sixty acres, more or less, being the homestead land on which said Jane Simmons resided, and another tract of forty acres, more or less, separate from said tract of sixty acres, and adjoining the lands of Samuel Baxter and David McClure, more fully described in a certain deed from the State of Virginia to Samuel W. McClure and Levi McClure, dated on the 25th day of November, 1887, said deed or patent numbered 18841.

Said tracts of land comprise the farming lands of said Jane Simmons, a great part is improved, with houses and outbuildings, making a very desirable farm. On the forty acre tract is a heavy body of young chestnut and other timber.

LEVI GAY, Trustee.

ARNOLD PRICE, Attorney.
Marlinton, W. Va., October 3, 1894.

THE UMBRELLA

West Side, End of
County Bridge.
Best and Cheapest Goods for
the least money



MARLINTON,
W. VA.

Which will best protect your interests on a "Rainy Day,"
Is to make a Dollar go a long and the right way.

Your income will look larger than ever when compared with the

BIG VALUES I offer in DRY GOODS.

Calico, 5 cents a yard. ... Ladies Shoes, LaBelle Helena, \$2.25 for \$1.75
Misses Shoes, our Fashion Dine, \$1.75 for \$1.25.

Have you ever thought how fast money accumulated when you can buy

A \$15.00 SUIT FOR \$10.85 P

A \$3.00 pair of Pants for \$2.25.

Thirty-three and one third doll on each \$50 you spend, in five years will
will make the sum total, \$83.33.

This is a Good Umbrella.

Yours, for Trade,

P. GOLDEN.

S. W. HOLT

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Always carries a first class line of

Dry Goods, Groceries

Queensware, Hardware, etc.,

Customers wishing to buy anything usually found in a well stocked
store can rely on being accommodated at my place of business. We
give fair warning that the buyer who wishes to save money will do
well to look through our stock of Goods. Good country produce
taken in exchange for goods.

Our Terms are CASH or to responsible parties thirty
days. All outstanding debts
must be settled at once.

The Keeley Cure.

FOR DRUNKENNESS
OPIM
CHLORAL
COCAINE
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE HABITS.

The Keeley Institute at Charleston, West Virginia, gives the GENUINE KEELY
REMEDIES - and they are administered by physicians who are not only skill
ful in their professions - but who have had a thorough course of instructions at
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For full information, regarding Sanitarium treatment and "Home Treatment,"
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THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,
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M. E. MOORE, M. D., Chief Medical Director.

Officers of THE KEELEY INSTITUTE COMPANY, of West Virginia, controlling
Keeley Institutes in the State.

For First-Class Job Work

Come to the Times Office,

A Debtor's Slavery.

The *New Yorker* was issued under my supervision, its editorials written, its selections made for the most part by me, for seven years and a half from March 22, 1834. Though not calculated to enlist partisanship, or excite enthusiasm, it was at length extensively liked and read. It began with scarcely a dozen subscribers; these steadily increased to 9,000; and it might under better business management (perhaps I should add, at a more favorable time), have proved profitable and permanent. That it did not was mainly owing to these circumstances: 1. It was not extensively advertised at the start, and at least annually thereafter, as it should have been. 2. It was never really published, though it had half-a-dozen nominal publishers in succession. 3. It was sent to subscribers on credit, and a large share of them never paid for it, and never will, while the cost of collecting from others ate up the proceeds. 4. The machinery of railroads, express, news companies, news offices, etc., whereby literary periodicals are now mainly disseminated, did not then exist. I believe that just such a paper issued to-day, properly published and advertised, would obtain a circulation of 100,000 in less time than was required to give the *New Yorker* scarcely a tithe of that aggregate, and would make money for its owners, instead of nearly starving them, as mine did. I was worth at least \$1,500 when it was started; I worked hard and lived frugally throughout its existence; it subsisted for the first two years on the proceeds of our job-work; when I deemed it established, dissolved with my partner, he taking the jobbing business and I the *New Yorker*, which held its own pretty fairly thenceforth till the commercial revulsion of 1837 swept over the land, whelming it and me in the general ruin.

I had married in 1836, deeming myself worth \$5,000, and the master of a business which would henceforth yield me for my labor at least \$1,000 per annum; but, instead of that, or of any income at all, I found myself obliged throughout 1837 to confront a net loss of about \$100 per week - my income averaging \$100, and my inevitable expenses \$200. It was in vain that I appealed to delinquents to pay up; many of them migrated; some died; others were so considerate as to order the paper stopped but very few of these paid; and I struggled against a steadily rising tide of adversity that might have appalled a stouter heart. Often did I call on this or that friend with intent to solicit a small loan to meet some demand that could no longer be postponed nor evaded and, after wasting a precious hour, leave him, utterly unable to broach the loathsome topic. I have borrowed \$500 of a broker late on Saturday, and paid him \$5 for the use of it till Monday morning, when I somehow contrived to return it. Most gladly would I have terminated the struggle by a surrender; but, if I had failed to pay my notes continually falling due, I must have paid money for my weekly supply of paper - so that would have availed nothing. To have stopped my journal (for I could not give it away) would have left me in debt, besides my notes for paper, from fifty cents to two dollars each, to at least three thousand subscribers who had paid in advance, and that is the worst kind of bankruptcy. If any one would have taken my business and debts off my hands, upon my giving him my note for \$2,000, I would have jumped at the chance, and tried to work out the debt by setting type, if nothing better offered. If it be suggested that my whole indebtedness was at no time more than \$5,000 to \$7,000, I have only to say that even \$1,000 of debt is ruin to him who keenly feels his obligation to fulfill every engagement yet is so utterly without the means of so doing, and who finds himself dragged each week a little deeper into hopeless insolvency. To be hungry, ragged, and penniless is not pleasant, but this is nothing to the horrors of bankruptcy. All the wealth of the Rothschilds would be a poor recompense for a five years' struggle with the consequences that

you had taken the money or property of trusting friends - promising to return or pay for it when required - and had betrayed this confidence through insolvency.

I dwell on this point, for I would deter others from entering that place of torment. Half the young men in the country, with many old enough to know better, would "go into business" - that is, into debt - to-morrow, if they could. Most poor men are so ignorant as to envy the merchant or manufacturer whose life is an incessant struggle with pecuniary difficulties, who is driven to constant "shinning," and who, from month to month, barely evades that insolvency which sooner or later overtakes most men in business; so that it has been computed that but one in twenty of them achieve a pecuniary success. For my own part - I speak from sad experience - I would rather be a convict in a state prison, a slave in a rice swamp, than to pass through life under the harrow of debt.

Let no young man misjudge himself unfortunate, or truly poor, so long as he has the full use of his limbs and faculties, and is substantially free from debt. Hunger, cold, rags, hard work, contempt, suspicion, unjust reproach, are disagreeable; but debt is infinitely worse than them all. And, if it had pleased God to spare either or all of my sons to be the support and solace of my declining years, the lesson which I should have most earnestly sought to impress upon them is this - "Never run into debt! Avoid pecuniary obligations as you would pestilence or famine." If you have but fifty cents, and can get no more for a week, buy a peck of corn, parch it, and live on it, rather than owe any man a dollar! Of course I know that some men must do business that involves risks, and must often give notes and other obligations, and I do not consider him really in debt who can lay his hands directly on the means of paying at some little sacrifice all that he owes; I speak of real debt - that which involves risk of sacrifice on the one side, obligation and dependence on the other - and I say, from all such, let every youth humbly pray God to preserve him evermore. - Horace Greeley.

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Wholesale and Retail Store at
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Nickle Plated (good family)	3.00
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Wagon Repairs.

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Located near Court House.

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per day	1.00
per meal	25
lodging	25

Good accommodations for horses at 25 cents per feed.

Special rates made by the week or month.

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

VOL. 12, NO. 14.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1894.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE.

Official Directory of Pocahontas.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Deputy Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.
S. L. Brown.
J. H. Patterson.
C. O. Arbogast.
J. C. Beard.
G. M. Kee.
Amos Barlow.
Geo. P. Moore.
Geo. P. Moore.
Justices: A. C. L. Galloway, Split
Rock—Chas. Cook, Elray—W. H. Gross
Henderson—Jno. B. Taylor, Danmore
—O. B. Curry, Academy—Thos. Brady,
Lobelia.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, the second in June and the third in October.
County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is very legal.

N. C. McNEIL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Marlinton, W. Va.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining Counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIC.

Attorney-at-Law.
Marlinton, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER.

Attorney-at-Law & Notary Public.
Hantersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE.

Attorney-at-Law.
Marlinton, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. A. BRATTON.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Marlinton, W. Va.

Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

A. NEWEN PRICE.

Attorney-at-Law.
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will be found at Times Office.

D. O. J. CAMPBELL.

IDENTIST.
Montgomery, Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County, at least, twice a year.
The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

D. J. H. WYOMOUTH.

RESIDENT DENTIST.
Beverly, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in this paper.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.

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All calls promptly answered.

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Sell Coal, Minerals and Timber Lands. Farms and Town Lots a specialty. Will represent in the business. Correspondence solicited. References furnished.
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M. F. GIESEY.

Architect and Superintendent.
No. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

The Courts.

The sessions of the Circuit Court are always looked for by our people with no ordinary interest. With some, very important business is to be decided, involving personal liberty, rights of property, and even the vindication of character. In the estimation of the truly thoughtful, the question of character is the most important of all. A good name is more to be desired than much silver and gold. Whoever steals my purse, steals trash, but he robs me of all that is worth possessing whoever steals my good name.

The personnel of the Pocahontas Court and the Bar would credit anywhere. As a rule, the proceedings are of the type to be looked for; directed by gentlemen who conscientiously endeavor to know and do the right. An upright Judge, and legal counselors of refined character, expert in the weightier matters of the law, are at the present day the most potent promoters of the higher circles.

For tangible influence, the courts rival churches in periods of pulpit competition and sectarian antagonism.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Representative Alderson has received the following letter from Mr. John Cooper, Chairman, etc., of Republican Committee:

Office of Mill Creek Coal and Coke Co., Miners and Shippers of the Celebrated Flat-Top Red-Ash Coal and Coke, and dealers in General Merchandise, Cooper's, Mercey county, W. Va.
Marlinton, W. Va., Sept. 15, 1894.

"Hon. J. D. Alderson, Representative of the Third Congressional District, Nicolas C. H. W. Va.

Dear Sir:—Do I understand from your Hinton speech that you will undertake, if you should be elected to Congress, to destroy the very interest that would make your district prosperous? An early reply would very much oblige me.

Respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN COOPER, Chairman.

Mr. Alderson sent to Mr. Cooper the following answer to above letter:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, '94
John Cooper, Esq., Chairman, etc., Cooper's, W. Va.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 15th inst., addressed to me at Nicholas Court House, was forwarded to me here.

I presume you did not hear my Hinton speech, and do not know anything about it, except what you may have gathered from the publication of garbled extracts in Republican newspapers. Of course it is impossible for me to say what you "understand" from any speech I may have delivered.

I do not know what your object is in writing me this letter, but take it for granted that you intend to make my answer public and use it for political purposes.

I think every voter in the Third District has the right to understand the position of every candidate for Congress on every public question; and this rule applies to Mr. Huling as well as myself. So far as I am concerned, my record on every question has been made and is known to the people. I would have no desire to conceal my views on any subject, if I was a candidate for the first time. You will remember that I have been elected three times to the House of Representatives from our district, and will be a member of that body until the 4th of March next, in any event.

I infer that your question has reference to my position on a "tariff on coal." You and I both know that the records of Congress show

that I favored a protective duty on coal, but when the amendments of the Wilson Bill were voted down, I voted for the Wilson bill when it passed the House of Representatives, and afterwards voted for the Senate amendments which placed a duty of forty cents per ton on coal, and voted against a separate bill to put coal on the free list.

I am a Democrat, and favor a tariff for revenue only. I believe that Congress is not given the power under the constitution, to tax the people any more than is absolutely necessary to pay the expenses of government; and that to tax them more is robbery. I believe that the necessities of Government are "the beginning and ending of just taxation." I believed that coal was a proper subject for tariff taxation for purposes of revenue; but when the amendments proposing the duty were voted down, and the question was presented to me, whether the Wilson Bill, with free coal in it, was a superior measure to the McKinley Bill, I unhesitatingly gave my support to the Wilson Bill, when it passed the House. I was then voting upon a measure, which covered thousands of items, including coal, a measure which gave to all the people cheaper clothing, cheaper agricultural implements, cheaper everything, except luxuries, and while I knew it was claimed that some of my constituents might, in some degree, be injured by free coal, yet I was sure that the benefits which they would derive under the Wilson Bill would far outnumber and outweigh any injury which might possibly come to them by reason of the placing of coal on the free list. This, in short, is my record; and this is my position.

I congratulate you that you are a convert to the doctrine that a tariff is a tax, as applied to coal, at least, and is not a protection to the consumer.

You are probably correct in this view as to coal which we send to the Atlantic seaboard. I presume also that you think a tariff on sugar is a tax, and increases its price; and to that extent, at least, you agree with Democrats. I suppose, also, that you, with other Republicans, are indulging a good deal in criticism of the Democratic party, and claim that Democrats surrendered to the Sugar Trust when they placed one-eighth of a cent per pound, duty upon refined sugar, and that you conceal as far as possible, the fact that Republican legislation created, nurtured and fostered all the trusts in existence, and that the McKinley bill left one half a cent per pound on refined sugar in the interest of the trust, and paid to the sugar producers, twelve millions of dollars annually in bounty out of the pockets of the people.

It is a fact well known that Republican politicians in 1888 promised to the manufacturers increase tariff protection in return for campaign contributions; and when the Republicans had carried the country in that year, and they came to "deliver the goods" in the fifty-first Congress, they took the tariff off raw sugar, which they had left for thirty years, and paid a bounty to the sugar producers in order to prevent the accumulation of a surplus in the Treasury, so distasteful to the people, whereby they imagined they would deceive the people; and they did this to the end that the manufacturers could have their protection and profits increased as promised.

At least it cannot be claimed that the tariff bill recently passed by Democratic Congress gave to the sugar trust more than one fourth the benefit given to it by the McKinley Bill, under which the trust derived twenty-eight million dollars annually.

In this connection it is not improper for me to state that I am for free sugar and vote to strike out the bounty provision and the provision for a tariff on refined sugar, contained in the Wilson bill as reported from Congress, and also

voted for the separate bill to place all kinds of sugar on the free list, which passed the House and was defeated in the Senate during the last days of the session of Congress by the solid Republican vote. Populist votes, and the votes of the Louisiana Senators, in that body. I do not believe that it destroys any industry to destroy a protective tariff system.

You know that if the Republican idea of protection was carried out to its logical and ultimate conclusion, that a protective tariff would be levied for the benefit of manufacturers, even if revenue was not needed or desired to pay the expenses of Government, upon the theory that there is one class of our fellow citizens who cannot succeed in their business enterprises unless the balance of the community are taxed for their benefit. That is what protection means, if it means anything; and this proposition cannot be denied.

Democrats adhere to the doctrine that every citizen should have an equal chance in the race of life, and that it is unconstitutional and morally wrong to place tax burdens upon the great masses of the people in the interest of a privileged class. We believe that taxes should be levied for purposes of revenue, alone.

If even the industries of this country depended for existence upon a tariff system, it is folly to talk about destroying them by unfriendly tariff legislation in view of the fact that we must collect and pay out annually in the neighborhood of five hundred million dollars in the payment of the expenses of Government and pensions; and it is our policy to collect the major portion of this sum by means of tariff taxation. Surely, every manufacturer, no matter how aversive, should be satisfied with the reason of tariff taxes which must necessarily be levied, and will be levied, for purposes of revenue, so long as our present system of taxation exists.

We not only differ from you in regard to the objects for which tariff taxation should be levied, but we have placed the highest priced articles and the luxuries purchased and consumed by the rich, and the lowest rates upon the necessities of life purchased and consumed by the masses, while you favor the policy of laying, and have placed, the highest rates of taxes upon these articles which are the necessities of life, and the lowest rates upon the luxuries.

A Democratic Congress has passed a tariff bill which gives you forty cents per ton of tariff on your coal. In some portions of our District the miners only receive thirty cents per ton for digging coal. Now, if you are right in your claim that a tariff on coal protects, then the operator who pays thirty cents for digging coal, gets his coal dug free and has ten cents profit on every ton of coal produced to stick in his pocket. We find, however, upon examination, that the benefits derived by our coal producers from the tariff on coal are very much exaggerated. It will be admitted that the coal which the producers in our District ship to interior points is not affected in price directly by the tariff, and the only coal which has its price directly increased by reason of the tariff, is that which we send to the Atlantic seaboard. I find upon investigation that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, but 1,145,424 tons of coal came in to the United States at all of our seaports, and that but 19,500 tons entered at the Atlantic seaboard. This is all the coal which could come in competition with the coal produced in our district and shipped to the seaboard.

As far as the question of wages is concerned, we all know that the laws of supply and demand and organizations among laborers and among employers that the time of labor, and that the labor itself, not affect the price of labor, the one

way or the other.

I was informed a few days ago by miners in the Kanawha Valley that they had ascertained quite recently that the Coal Exchange, and not the tariff, fixed the price of digging coal in that section.

Now Mr. Cooper, you seem to be in a mood for asking questions. I would be glad if you would answer these questions for me:

Is it true that a letter has been sent to coal operators in our district, asking them to contribute money to the fund to be used in the election of my opponent, Mr. Huling? Is it true as reported that he has contributed \$1,000, or any other sum, to this fund?

I would be much gratified, and no doubt the people would be edified, if your candidate for Congress, Mr. Huling would answer the following questions, which I propounded to him in a speech made at Charleston on the 12th day of September last:

Does Mr. Huling favor an income tax?

Does he favor free coinage of silver, and if so at what ratio, and under what conditions?

Does he favor free sugar?

Does he favor a bounty on sugar?

Would he have voted for the bill passed by the Fifty-third Congress, providing for the coinage of the silver in the treasury?

Was he opposed to the repeal of the Federal election laws?

Would he have voted for the Lodge bill?

Is he opposed to the resolution which has passed the present House, to elect Senators by the direct vote of the people?

Would he have voted for the bill recently passed to repeal the Republican law exempting greenbacks from taxation?

These questions remain unanswered so far as I know. Mr. Huling has not answered them.

Neither have the gentlemen who are making the speeches for him. The platform upon which he is running does not commit him upon any of these questions. The people in the Third District have a right to know how he stands upon these questions. My record has been made upon each of them; and my record answers your question.

In conclusion let me say to you that I have been very much impressed during this campaign with the fact that the Republicans are not defending the McKinley tariff bill, their force bills or any other legislation enacted or attempted to be passed by the Republican Congress, and are not advocating any policies of that party, but content themselves with calamity howling—with charging the Democratic party with the responsibility for the hard times which they themselves have brought upon the country.

But the people will not be deceived. It is not even necessary to pull off from your party its mask assumed for the occasion in order to show to the country that your party, as it always has been, is the party of centralization, high taxes, extravagance, monopoly, trusts and subservience to the money power.

Very respectfully, etc.,

JNO. D. ALDERSON.

Notice.

On account of sickness in my family, I am compelled to retire from business here. I will dispose of my entire stock of goods at half cost and carriage. All parties indebted to me are requested to call at once and settle their accounts, by note or otherwise. All accounts remaining unpaid by December 1st, 1894, will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Thanking my patrons for past favors, I remain very respectfully,
Green Bank, W. Va., JAMES HENMAN

The Board of Education of Hedges District has bought a supply of the ordinary school books to use in the public schools of this district, for the purpose of supplying the demand at the contract retail price, for cash. Call at Moore & Hammett's, or on J. B. Barlow, Secretary, Hedges, W. Va.